THE WORLD CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD

VOL. XXIV DECEMBER 1954 No. 4

Editorial

The Year of Decision

ATTENDING the ninth anniversary celebration of the founding of the United Nations, Sunday 24 October, I was again impressed with the many constructive activities of this world-wide organization. Its work in the social, educational and technical fields to better conditions throughout the world, particularly in the more underdeveloped areas, is cause for pride and satisfaction.

Inevitably I thought of next year—1955—when the United Nations will complete its first decade of service. At this auspicious milestone, a unique and enduring contribution to our ever-changing and growing world would be the adoption of the current proposal to study the question of calendar revision with the view of adopting a revised and improved calendar for all nations and all peoples.

Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in October requested the members and non-members of the United Nations to "study the problem" and to "furnish their views some time in early 1955" (see pages 168-9 of this issue of the *Journal*). The request was the result of the unanimous approval of the resolution of the Indian Government last July by the Economic and Social Council. Another unanimous agreement, at the resumed 19th session of ECOSOC in May 1955, to review the entire matter of calendar revision would be logical and cause for assurance. Thus, in the evolution of the calendar, 1955 may well be the year of decision.

Centuries ago the Egyptians made an historical contribution to civilization when they replaced the primitive moon calendar with the scientific sun calendar, a change that was really revolutionary in its significance. The proposed calendar revision now

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, founder and President of The World Calendar Association, thanking Mme. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, retiring President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, for the resolution favoring The World Calendar introduced by her country and unanimously approved by ECOSOC on 28 July 1954.

before the United Nations is a mild evolution compared with the Egyptian reform, but its contribution to Time and its reckoning is no less significant. With the world made up of many peoples, The World Calendar with its universal plan and purpose will serve all groups alike, helping them in their many and varied activities. Significant benefits resulted from the establishment of Standard Time. Even vaster advantages and greater benefits will flow from the use of a calendar that is stable, harmonious and orderly.

The governments of the world are now actively deliberating on the wisdom of undertaking a comprehensive and thorough study of calendar reform through the United Nations. At such a time it is incumbent upon all organizations, associations and individuals to express their views to their representatives, to the heads of their respective governments, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It behooves all of us as citizens of the world—East and West, North and South—to speak, write and work for calendar reform. A united and urgent public opinion will speed the calendar to its much desired goal.

"There is one thing stronger than all the armies of the world, and that is an idea whose time has come."

THE IDEA IS HERE, THE TIME IS NOW!

Elisabeth Achelis

Now we can actually do something about it

LET'S END OUR CALENDAR CHAOS

By Lacy Donnell

Reprinted from the original article in the Saturday Review *(18 December 1954) and the condensed version in the* Reader's Digest *(January 1955)*

FOR MORE than a century business leaders, churchmen, and scientists have been trying to do something about our calendar — which is sadly out-of-date. Twenty years ago, when Harry Truman was an unknown freshman Senator, he dashed off a letter saying he favored revising the calendar but wasn't going to give it any serious thought "because it would take a Pope Gregory the Great or a Julius Caesar to put these changes into effect." Now, because of a simple step taken by the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council, we the people for the first time in history have a practical opportunity to pitch in and end the chaos in our calendar.

Last summer the eighteen nations on the Council unanimously adopted a resolution asking all Governments, whether U.N. members or not, to study the problem of calendar reform and present their views by May 1955. So, in every country where the voice of the people counts the coming months are decisive. Every Government must stand up and be counted, and every citizen can bring his weight, and the weight of his industry, business, profession, clubs, and associations to bear upon his Government. If enough Governments favor a new calendar the Council will probably turn to the General Assembly, which can then draw up an international convention to be submitted for ratification by the various Governments.

The calendar everyone is talking about is the twelve-month, equal-quarter plan called The World Calendar. In this proposed calendar every year is exactly the same; 1 January is always a Sunday. Each month has twenty-six weekdays plus Sundays. January, April, July, and October, the first months of each quarter, have thirty-one days; the other months thirty. The calendar is stabilized by ending the year with a 365th day which follows 30 December and is dated W, or Worldsday, a world holiday. (Leap-Year Day is similarly added after 30 June every fourth year, and becomes another world holiday.)

With such a streamlined calendar, department stores would know, for example, that every December has five Saturdays and that four of them always come before Christmas. Household budgeting would be easier, since each month has

the same number of weekdays. Homes, schools, social life would run more smoothly. And the new calendar would make it easier to shift other holidays so a dozen long week-ends a year would be possible.

The World Calendar is a workable synthesis of many proposals. Its key feature reaches back to 1834 when an Italian priest, Abate Marco Mastrofini, was struggling with the puzzle of how to fit weeks, months, quarters, and half-years into a year of 365 days. Since 365 is divisible only by five, the puzzle had stumped the experts. But Mastrofini hit upon an ingenious solution: take the 365th day out of its weekday sequence, treat it as an extra holiday without a weekday name, and thus obtain, in effect, a year of 364 days, which can be divided evenly into fifty-two weeks. By the simple device of having one "blank" day any date of a given month will fall on the same day of the week every year.

Half a century later, when the Astronomical Society of France conducted a calendar improvement contest, the first prize was won by an astronomer, Gustav Armelin, who adopted Mastrofini's blank day. Armelin's plan made the quarters all equal, each three months having a first month of thirty-one days followed by two months of thirty days each. The decades brought such refinements as making Leap-Year Day another "blank" day, and starting the year on Sunday. One of the virtues of this calendar is that it avoids tricky artificialities such as the ten-day week and three-week month adopted by the French Revolutionists back in 1789, and the five-day week, which Soviet Russia tried and discarded.

The first important businessmen's support of a new calendar came in 1910—from the International Chamber of Commerce. This agency repeatedly urged calendar reform. It definitely determined that the Vatican had no objection, then persuaded the Swiss Government to begin a study with the view of calling a world conference. But World War I intervened. After the Armistice Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's magnificent symbol of freedom, began advocating a new calendar, and in 1923 the subject was taken up by the League of Nations.

The League examined more than 185 different calendar plans. One split the year into seventy-three weeks of five days each: to be called Ano, Beno, Ceno, Deno, and Eno. Another had ten-day weeks. One had twenty months, with some weeks six days long, others seven. One proposed nine forty-day months, with five "blank" days at the end of the year. Another abolished months and numbered the days consecutively, one to 365. Another shortened the year to 364 days, allowing the dropped days and the Leap-Year Days to accumulate until, every twenty-two years, there were enough for a Leap Month.

The League narrowed everything down to two plans: the twelve-month, equal-quarter World Calendar, and a thirteen-month scheme pushed by George Eastman's ample finances. (The extra month, called Sol, was to be inserted between June and July.) But this thirteen-month plan was soon out of the running; it is remembered chiefly because of a bizarre feature: every month had a Friday the Thirteenth. In 1937, when fourteen nations voted for the twelve-month World Calendar, the thirteen-month scheme didn't get one vote.

DECEMBER 1954

The big news today is that pivotal India has taken the lead in calendar reform. Back in 1931 Mahatma Gandhi squatted on the floor of a London room with a handsome, shy, blue-eyed American who has devoted a quarter century of her life and a substantial slice of her fortune to The World Calendar. Elisabeth Achelis, often called "the calendar lady," explained it to Gandhi, who subsequently urged world adoption of the new calendar. Nevertheless, in the 1937 League poll India was one of six countries voting against The World Calendar. After India got her independence, however, attitudes began to change.

In 1952 Prime Minister Nehru named a calendar reform committee, and early in 1953 he publicly stated that today's calendar, introduced by Caesar in 45 B.C., and readjusted by Pope Gregory in 1582, "has defects which make it unsatisfactory for universal use." Then in the fall of 1953 the Government of India proposed to the U.N. the adoption of The World Calendar. India officially stated this reform would overcome the "drawbacks of the present Gregorian Calendar. It is scientific, uniform, stable, and perpetual. It offers harmony and order to all strata of society—government, finance, industry, labor, retail trade, administration of justice, home life, transportation, and education."

India's first move was to get calendar reform on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council. Three years earlier the United States and the United Kingdom had blocked little Panama's attempt to get calendar reform on a U.N. agenda. But when the two tried to block India's move they were impressively outvoted, twelve to two.

Another highly important development: major powers are now lining up behind the new calendar. When the League took its poll fourteen nations approved the new calendar, but not one of them was a major power. When Panama tried to get calendar reform considered in 1949 no major power gave support. But in 1953 the move for a new calendar was not only led by India but supported by such powers as France, Egypt, and Uruguay. And at the Geneva meeting last July Soviet Russia, which formerly had abstained, moved into the new calendar camp. According to the official U.N. records, the Soviet delegate made a statement to the effect that the USSR delegation was in favor of the proposed calendar reform.

Soviet Russia's support was particularly significant since only a month before the meeting the Roman Catholic Church had made known that it was willing to collaborate with the United Nations in calendar reform. In a front-page article in the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, the Reverend Daniel J. K. O'Connell, director of the Vatican Observatory, explained that the plan for The World Calendar was devised by a Catholic priest, and stated that "the Church has no reason to oppose in principle a modification of the present calendar." Father O'Connell said further that such faulty features as months with odd lengths, quarters varying from ninety to ninety-two days, and a second half of the year three days longer than the first, were not put in our calendar by Pope Gregory but were "inherited from Pagan Rome."

Most Protestant denominations have taken a similar position. A few have endorsed The World Calendar outright. Some opposition still comes from extremely orthodox groups, Jewish and Protestant, on the grounds that a "blank" day would cause more than six days to intervene between some Sabbaths. However, the official United Nations document prepared by Secretary General Trygve Lie states that "this disadvantage affects only a very small part of the population of the world."

The main obstacle is apathy. Many people don't realize how much our chaotic calendar is costing them. On learning the facts they usually become new-calendar boosters. For instance, Hilding Törnebohm, manufacturing head of Sweden's SKF Industries, reports that shortly before he was elected president of the International Organization for Standardization (of weights and measures) in 1952 he heard about The World Calendar and thought it his duty to study calendars. After investigation he concluded that business planning was crippled by calendar irregularities. "A businessman," he says, "wants to estimate the probable consumption of a certain article of merchandise within an approaching period of time; a railroad wants to estimate the volume of traffic for the next month or quarter; a community administration wants to chart the expected variations in the demand for electricity, gas, or water. All endeavor to solve their problems by means of comparisons with corresponding periods in preceding years. But accurate conclusions cannot be reached unless the periods are precisely comparable. Under the present calendar this is well-nigh impossible without costly and time-consuming adjustments."

Big business tried to meet this with costly research. Small business can't afford it. In either case, the consumer pays the extra bill. President Norman Call of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad tells me that the new calendar would facilitate railroad operations, cut costs, thereby help economic progress. Railroad forecasts, estimates, and plans lean heavily on past and current records. Many railroad men say a stable calendar would aid in anticipating the make-up of trains and planning the allocation of rolling stock. Moreover, according to an engineering consultant who made a special railroad investigation, a stable calendar would simplify railroad schedules by synchronizing weekdays and month-dates.

Years ago the new calendar was endorsed by *Traffic World*, the bible of many railroad men. In Canada, which led the whole continent in establishing Standard Time, it has been endorsed by the Canadian Railway Association, as well as by both the Canadian Manufacturers Association and labor organizations representing over 83 per cent of the nation's organized labor. The French railroads officially declared for a new calendar thirty years ago.

Arthur Kaufmann, executive head of Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia, says The World Calendar would simplify and unify the operation of department stores throughout the world. "It would tend to make our planning more intelligent, which would ultimately result in expense savings and lower prices." Under the new calendar, for example, all Januaries would be alike. At present we have seven kinds of Januaries, fourteen kinds of Februaries, and seven kinds each of all the other months. How can a department store accurately compare its sales, say, in December 1954, which had four Saturdays, with sales in December 1955, which has five Saturdays? Department-store officials know the comparisons can't be precise. So some even resort to "internal calendars," which ignore the months and split the year into thirteen four-week periods. A stable calendar, according to E. C. Stephenson, vice-president of J. L. Hudson in Detroit, the nation's second largest department store, would ultimately bring "lower costs of living for everyone."

These are not isolated voices. The World Calendar has been endorsed by such organizations as the American Institute of Accountants, Canadian Retail Federation, British Empire Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the Mexican Hotel Association, the New South Wales Retail Traders Association, the Austrian Board of Trade, and both the Tokyo and Osaka chambers of commerce. Endorsements have come from such eminent groups as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and over the years from businessmen of the caliber of Gerard Swope, George F. Baker, Gano Dunn, A. P. Giannini, and Myron C. Taylor.

Recently I talked with the chairman of the board of an insurance company, the vice president of a manufacturing concern, and Cleveland E. Dodge, president of Phelps Dodge Corporation, the copper firm. All thought The World Calendar would bring real advantages to workers as well as industry. The Indian Government stated: "Government planning programs, acts of Parliament, and official records would be more easily ar-

ranged; tax assessments for millions of weekly wage-earners would be facilitated; law courts, schools, and academic institutions would be able to fix their terms on regular dates."

Sir Harold Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal who heads England's Greenwich Observatory, on one occasion asked: "How many of my audience can say at once how many days there are in a particular month that I might name and how many, on the other hand, could give an answer only after repeating the doggerel, 'Thirty days hath September'?" With The World Calendar no nursery rhyme will be needed. Everyone will be as familiar with the calendar as with the clock dial.

Also, Monday's child, "fair of face," will always celebrate her birthday on Monday; Tuesday's "full of grace," on Tuesday, and so on. True, birthdays will be lost by persons of our present generation who were born on 31 March, 31 May, or 31 August—actually, the change would affect only eight in each 1,000 population. Individuals born on 31 December will be able to celebrate on Worldsday, and those born on 29 February will now have a birthday every year.

Despite the impressive backing received over the years from all parts of the world, the new calendar needs help right now. In urging action, India most honestly disclaimed that it was "a matter of life and death." But plainly a stable, orderly calendar would smooth many affairs in all nations.

The attitude of the American and British foreign departments to date has been negative. But there is one fortunate aspect: both of these Governments are highly responsive to public opinion. In the United States a do-nothing policy, formulated under the Democrats, has simply been continued under Secretary Dulles. Three years ago our State Department announced that "while proposals for calendar reform have many merits, it would be extremely difficult to put such projects into effect until mass popular support within the United States has been demonstrated." It said Congress would have to take the lead before the State Department could feel "it had a mandate."

Presumably that is still State Department policy. But public pressure can change it. Individual letters to Secretary Dulles and members of Congress will help. More important, individuals can line up support of local, state, and national organizations. They all can ask Secretary Dulles to support calendar reform next May. Then, if the U.N. adopts a convention setting up a new calendar Congress will have its chance to ratify it.

Most international problems today are so complicated, and their solution so dependent upon technical and even secret data, that many everyday citizens feel they cannot competently give advice. But calendar reform is out in the open. There are no classified documents. Intelligent farmers, workers, housewives, business and professional men and women can speak on it authoritatively. If we do this, and do it quickly, we can end the chaos in our calendar.

YOUR OPINION COUNTS

The following excerpts from the new brochure, Your Opinion Counts *(Department of State Publication 5606, November 1954), are reprinted here both for their general importance and for their specific applicability to the question of calendar revision.*

In accordance with the Department of State's desire to stimulate greater participation by individuals and organizations in an exchange of views and information with the Department, it is the hope of The World Calendar Association that all Americans interested in the calendar will express their views to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The governments of other countries undoubtedly would likewise welcome the expression of opinion from their citizens.

"FROM time to time most of us hear someone say: *What the American people think about foreign policy doesn't count with those fellows in the State Department. They go right ahead regardless.* Or: *What I think doesn't matter. If I did sit down and write a letter to Washington, what good would it do? Who would bother to read it—let alone answer it?* . . . The relation of public opinion to policy-making has been described in this manner: 'We have to know what the American people think. In a democracy no government agency can possibly function effectively if it cannot hear the voice of the people' . . .

"Any letter you write to the Department of State is read . . .

"The individual who joins an organization interested in foreign policy can be sure that the views of this organization will receive careful attention in the State Department. . . .

"Your opinion counts even if you neglect to express it, because, in failing to say what you think, you lessen the likelihood of the course you favor being adopted and pursued. Too often it happens that those who endorse a policy merely nod to themselves, while those who oppose it raise their voices.

"At all times your opinion counts—but it counts for *more* if you register it."

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LETTER

Official text of transmittal letter to Secretaries of State or corresponding officials, requesting "views of governments of States Members and non members of the United Nations, on the desirability of calendar reform."

7 October 1954

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of ———— and has the honour to refer to resolution 555 (XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 28 July 1954 on the subject of World Calendar Reform, the text of which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the proposal for a reform of the calendar by international agreement contained in document E/2514,

"Feeling that to enable further consideration of the proposal it is necessary to obtain the views of governments of States Members and non members of the United Nations, on the desirability of calendar reform,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit document E/2514 and any other relevant documents to the governments of States Members and non members of the United Nations, with the request that they study the problem and furnish their views by some time early in 1955;

"2. Decides to consider the matter again at its resumed nineteenth session together with the replies received from governments."

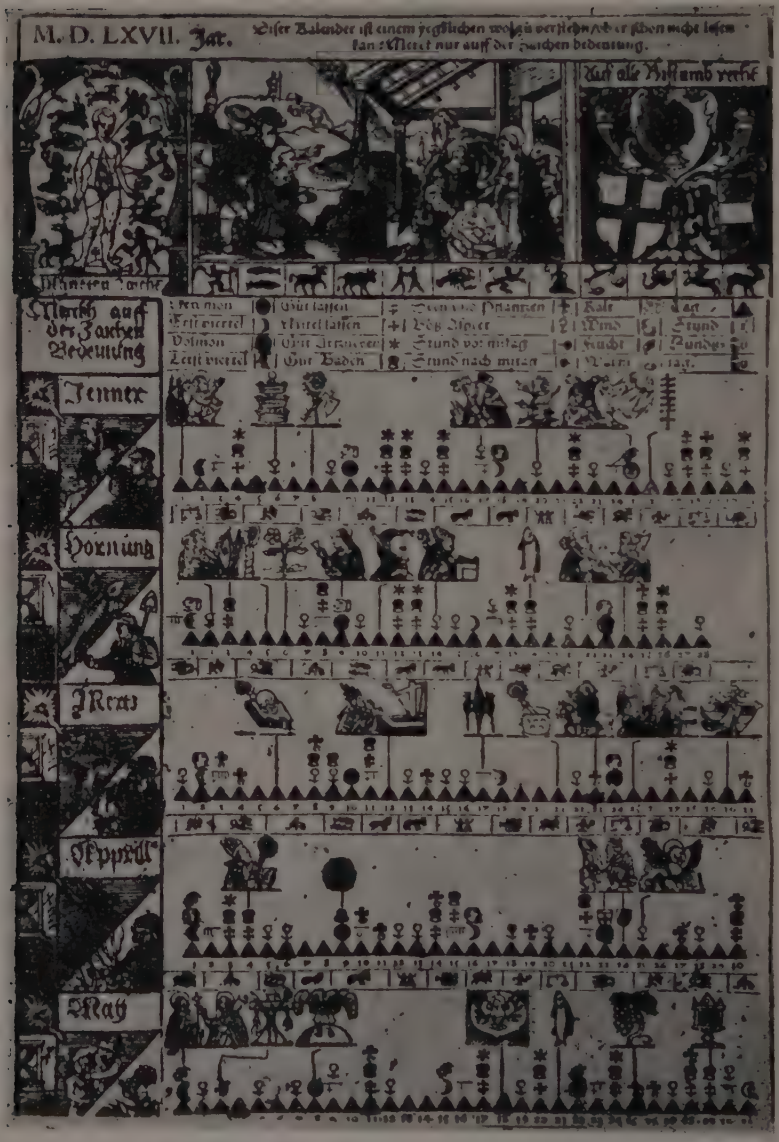
In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the operative part of the above resolution, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the United Nations documents listed below which were issued in connexion with the consideration of the item on World Calendar Reform at the eighteenth session of the Council (with the exception of the last one, E/465, which was issued at an earlier date and to which reference is made in E/2514):

E/2513/Add.1:	Basic programme of the Economic and Social Council for 1954, note by the Secretary-General
E/2514:	World Calendar reform: Communication dated 28 October 1953 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations to the Secretary-General

E/SR.753:	Economic and Social Council, Summary Records of the 753rd meeting
E/C.2/SR.140:	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Summary Records of the 140th meeting
E/C.2/389:	Statement submitted by The World Calendar Association International, a Non-Governmental Organization on the Register of the Secretary-General
E/2562:	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.2/SR.145:	Summary Records of the 145th meeting of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/2632:	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/L.628:	Draft resolution submitted by India and Yugoslavia
E/SR.819:	Economic and Social Council: Summary Records of the 819th meeting
E/465:	The World Calendar: Note by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with the same paragraph of the resolution, Governments are invited to communicate their views on the subject at their earliest convenience. In view of the fact that the Council has decided to consider the matter again at its resumed nineteenth session, which is scheduled for the period 16 May to 3 June 1955, it would be desirable if the reply of the Government could reach the Secretariat by 15 March 1955 in order that the Secretary-General's report on the question could be circulated six weeks before that session as required by the Rules of Procedures of the Council.

United Nations Day celebration at U. N. Headquarters, 24 October 1954. (U. N. Photo)



A single sheet calendar from 1567, printed in Augsburg. At the left, a bloodletter. At the right, coats of arms of Augsburg, Constance and Salzburg, with the inscription at the top: Good for the whole Diocese. Seven copies of this calendar are in the possession of the "Studienbibliothek" in Linz.

THE OLD PEASANTS' CALENDARS

Reprinted from Welt und Heimat *(15 May 1954), Illustrated Supplement to the* Tages-Post, *Linz, Austria*

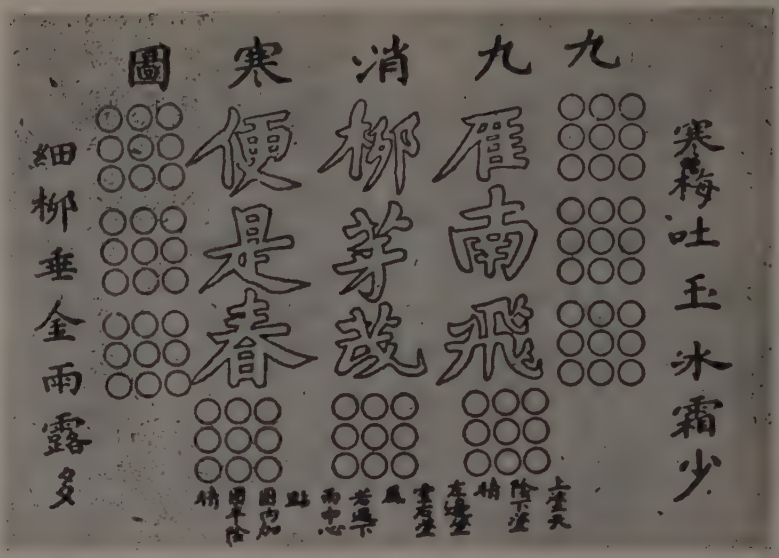
UNDER the title "The Peasant's Calendar" there was inaugurated by the Folklore Department of the Provincial Museum under the direction of Dr. Franz Lipp an exposition which is worthy of consideration and deserves to be visited.

When we enter the big festival hall, the first thing which strikes our eyes is a colorful frieze with the "Mandln" (little men) of the last Peasant's Calendar which is still printed today in Graz. In the middle of the hall, there rises a short round column with curious symbols. These are the four heavenly animals of the Chinese, which correspond to our winged animals of the four Evangelists. At the left and the right of the hall, one can see through bay windows the saints of the winter and summer solstices, and we are captivated by the charming pictures of customs at those holy periods of the year. The walls are resplendent with masterfully painted representations of saints or of gods of the year by Pertiwieser, for example that of St. George who mounted high on a steed drives a lance through an evil dragon which is analogous to the Egyptian hero Horus in a corresponding attitude.

The showcases in the middle of the hall, around the column of the four directions of the sky and of the four seasons of the year, contain old peasants' calendars, among which those carved on wood arouse our special interest. Most of these wooden calendars, only twelve of which exist today throughout all of France and Germany (this means the originals), are faithful reproductions which have been placed at the disposal of the exposition by the Linz collector, Dipl.-Ing. Robert Schindler. In the showcases around the walls underneath the colorful calendar frieze, the days, and months above them are elucidated by examples from the old peasants' calendars.

The calendar tradition encompasses all of Eurasia and can be traced back for many thousands of years. For example, the 60th day of the natural year, called in the Christian West St. Peter's Day, was mentioned by the oldest Greek poet Hesiod (who lived around 700 B. C.) in his didactic poem "Works and Days." The 120th day of the natural year, which we call St. George's Day, was marked in an Egyptian calendar as the day of the Hero and Saviour Horus. The inhabitants of Peiping and surrounding territory still reckon and use the figure of nine times nine days after the winter solstice, and in Styria and other places, people let the cattle graze in the Alpine pasture for nine times nine days after the summer solstice. We see the nine times nine circles of the Chinese calendar and we read the proverbial verse of the

The Chinese calendar of nine times nine days after the winter solstice. Each day one of the nine times nine circles is filled out with the weather sign, and each of the nine lines (branches) of written characters is blackened with India ink. These nine characters form a highly attractive verse, which, translated into English would read as follows:



When the pastures burst luxuriously into blossoms
When the wild geese come over
Then one knows that the spring is coming soon.

Wooden calendar from Brüneck in Pustertal (Valley), for the moon cycle from 1526 to 1544. Months: April, May, June. At the top, the row of golden figures, and at the left the picture of the month and the number of days.

Styrian peasants (mountaineers), preserved for posterity by Peter Rosegger, which reads as follows:

> On St. Vitus' Day we go to the Alpine pastures
> On St. Rosalie's Day we go back to the Valleys

St. Vitus or Veit falls on 15 June, the highly celebrated and real solstice day prior to the Gregorian calendar reform, whereas St. Rosalie falls on 4 September. One can ascertain himself that this is equivalent to 81 or nine times nine days.

The calendar is indispensable to the farmer. He has to know when to sow, plant and harvest his crops; he has to adapt himself to the solar year. Even though modern science does not admit that the moon has any influence upon the weather, the mere belief in it has had a very profound effect upon humanity.

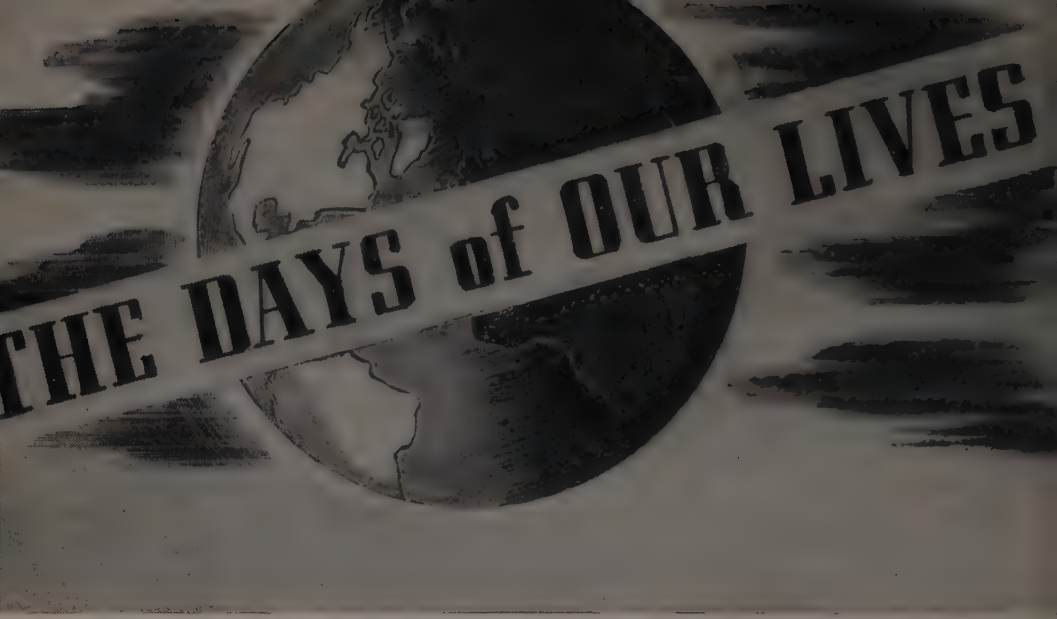
One can see from the peasants' calendars, regardless of whether they were carved on wood or printed on paper, to what trouble people used to go in order to know in what part of the zodiac the moon would stand, considering that they managed their lives accordingly. There were special signs showing when one was supposed to sow, the right time for a bloodletting and the time to get a haircut. For women, it was indicated on what days it was advisable to wean the children, and other information of similar nature. The signs of the golden figures, with the aid of which one could find the new moons, were marked with bar or peasant figures drawn similarly to the Roman figures, or else they were runic signs or figures.

Pankrat., Servat., Tgl., Joh. Nep., Gölestin, Felix.
XV
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
Johanna, Urban, Chr. H., German., Ferdin., Angela.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

The Styrian "Mandl" Calendar, thus called on account of its little men, the last peasant's calendar with picture characters. Among the little men: Weather signs, quarters of the moon, twin sons, etc.; day triangles as an imitation of notches on the edges of calendar bars; signs of zodiac in which the moon stands.

In glass cases, there are kept calendars from China as well as from Mexico. The colorful Mexican folder with hieroglyphics reminds one of the Styrian "Mandl" Calendar. There is much in common, and notably not only the little men in colors, but also certain details, in the tenor, for example the days of nine times nine and seven times seven, which in Mexico are denoted by a footprint, and in the Christian West by a hand, a rose or a cross mark. In lieu of a rose, a St. Rosalie can point to the day.

New and unknown horizons are opened to those who thoughtfully compare the calendars from the East and from the West. There has disappeared that knowledge which to our thinking ancestors appeared to be a divine art.



The proposed new World Calendar offers many advantages, its advocates claim

(Reprinted in part from Ethyl News, *published by Ethyl Corporation, New York)*

AMERICAN business, by necessity, works with the calendar, but is the calendar working with American business? That is the question some people are asking very earnestly today.

Our calendar is inconsistent, they say, noting how dates vary from one day of the week to the other, depending on the year, and with no apparent reason. Furthermore, the quarters are not equal, the number of working days in each month varies, and many of the holidays on our present calendar occur in the middle of the week, when they might come on either Friday or Monday, if efficiency is desired.

To alleviate these troubles and to bring balance into the method of reckoning time, the United Nations is now considering a resolution to streamline this Gregorian calendar that we are using.

Big Money-Saver

Supporters of the measure claim that in business alone the new calendar would save billions of dollars. It would simplify accounting, they say, release railroads from the task of making up new time schedules every year, aid schools, courts and other institutions in setting opening and closing dates for their sessions, and generally reduce confusion in an overly confused world.

Advocates of The World Calendar point to regularity and consistency as the outstanding virtues of the new method. For instance, Election Day, at present the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, would always be on Tuesday, 7 November, on The World Calendar.

Proponents of The World Calendar suggest that mid-week holidays be shifted to Monday. Long week-ends not only

are good for the general health, they say, but also are beneficial to industry in reducing absenteeism. Standardization of holidays also would enable businessmen to plan ahead more accurately in anticipating such things as gasoline demand, retail trade, newspaper circulation, and electric power loads.

The only holiday with which The World Calendar does not deal is Easter. The question of when Easter should fall is a religious one, The World Calendar Association says, and is a matter for the various churches to decide upon among themselves. Under our present calendar, Easter can occur on any date between 22 March and 25 April. Obviously, this 35-day variation has an important effect upon trade, with an "early" Easter frequently hurting it, and a "late" Easter encouraging people to buy.

Of Old Origin

Although The World Calendar as currently proposed is the work of hundreds of scientific minds, its origin goes back to 1834, and an Italian priest, Abbé Marco Mastrofini. In that year he published a scholarly book with the impressive title: *Amplissimi Frutti da Raccogliersi sul Calandario Gregoriano Perpetuo.* Freely translated that is "Final Results of Research on Perpetualizing the Gregorian Calendar."

The Abbé proposed a year of 364 days, beginning with Sunday, 1 January, and ending with a 365th "extra-calendrical" day to be designated a holy day or eighth weekday. In leap years there was to be another extra day which would be called "inter-calary day." Thus, Mastrofini was the pioneer of the one or two stabilizing days which calendar reformers subsequently have adopted.

The problem of accounting for these extra days, while at the same time constructing a balanced calendar, was the block upon which other calendar reformers had stumbled. For the year is not exactly 365¼ days long. It is 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds in length. This is 11 minutes and 14.49 seconds less than 365¼ days. Not much, but enough to amount to 19 hours in a century, and in 1,000 years to make the calendar about a week behind schedule.

This is precisely what happened under Julius Caesar's calendar. By 1582 the vernal equinox, when the sun begins moving northward again and so marks the first day of spring, was ten days late. It came on 11 March, although the Council of Nicea of the Roman Catholic Church had decreed in 325 A.D. that it was to fall on 21 March.

There was nothing to do but to correct the calendar by taking out ten days. This was done by Pope Gregory XIII, who directed that the day after 4 Octo-

Long week-ends for more leisure would result from The World Calendar's shifting mid-week holidays to Monday.

ber 1582 should be called 15 October. Thus, the present Gregorian calendar was established.

Pope Gregory also saw to it that this discrepancy would not come up again for thousands of years, by eliminating three leap years every four hundred years. Thus the years 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not leap years, but the year 2000 will be. This simple formula will keep the calendar approximately correct with the seasons for about 3,300 years.

Organized Backing

Support for the movement is organized in The World Calendar Association, a non-profit organization with headquarters in New York and affiliates in many cities of the world. Heading The WCA is Miss Elisabeth Achelis, a dedicated and long time proponent of calendar reform. Besides the greater order which she holds this new calendar would bring into the world, Miss Achelis sees it as one major point upon which all the nations of the world might unite and set an example of international cooperation.

Along with Miss Achelis there is an impressive list of individuals and organizations in a variety of fields who favor calendar reform. Among these are the comptrollers of some leading American business firms. In answer to a survey, several hundred of these corporate officials indicated that the present calendar does cause business complications which a new calendar might eliminate.

Advocates for the change in calendars point to 1 January, 1961, as the ideal date for the switch to be made with a minimum of difficulty. At that time both The World and Gregorian calendars begin the year on Sunday, 1 January. But whether there is to be a change in the system of numbering the days of our lives is something that only time will tell.

GIMBEL HEAD ENDORSES WORLD CALENDAR

Statement by Arthur C. Kaufmann, Executive Head, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, to the READER'S DIGEST

OUR interest in The World Calendar is strictly a selfish one because of the fact that its adoption would simplify and unify the operation of department stores throughout the world. It would tend towards making our planning more intelligent and bringing about greater uniformity in our operations—which would ultimately result in expense savings. Such economies, of course, would be passed along to the consumer in the form of lower prices. Our company policy makes it clear that we have only one boss—the customer; and, thus, we believe that the adoption of The World Calendar would please the "boss."

A TALE OF TIME

By Frank L. Remington
From Think, *October 1954*

In our grandparents' day travel was a nightmare of conflicting time zones. Today, thanks to the Standard Time system, much confusion has been eliminated.

Clock at Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. Without Standard Time, railroad travel today would be a hopeless muddle.

SCARCELY anyone these days gives a thought to Standard Time. Yet, without the four Standard Time zones—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific—into which our country is divided, life as we know it would be all but impossible. Radio broadcasting and airplane travel, for instance, would be a hopeless muddle, as would a host of other activities which depend on coordinated planning and split-second timing. Only two generations ago, however, the Time Standard was unknown.

People of that day lived by Solar Time, which was based on the passage of the sun across the meridian and which changed one minute for every thirteen miles. Under this system, which was prevalent up to the adoption of railroad time in 1883, there was a difference of five seconds between the ends of the Brooklyn Bridge. People set their watches by the clock of the neighborhood jeweler, and no two jewelers agreed on the exact time.

To help remedy this muddle many large cities like Boston, New York and Kansas City put the time-ball plan into effect. This consisted of a large ball which was pierced by a mast that had been erected on some high building in the center of a town. The ball usually rested at the bottom of the mast, but each day about three minutes before noon the ball was elevated to the top of the mast. At precisely noon it was usually dropped by a signal sent by the Washington Naval Observatory or by some other observatory. It was a daily event which generally caused crowds on the streets to stop and watch.

The railroads found it difficult to operate on anything resembling a schedule. At noon, sun time, in Chicago it was 12:31 in Pittsburgh, 12:24 in Cleveland, 11:50 in St. Louis and 11:27 in Omaha. There were some twenty-seven local times in Michigan, thirty-eight in Wisconsin, twenty-seven in Illinois and twenty-three in Indiana.

In Pittsburgh railroads used no less than six standards of time for the arrival and departure of trains. In the Buffalo station there were three clocks, each with a different time for different trains. It has been estimated that in 1883 there were about a hundred different time zones operating in the country, none of

which was clearly definable. The railroads alone operated under sixty-eight local times.

The expansion of the railroads and the building of many new miles of track increased the confusion. A man traveling from Eastport, Maine, to San Francisco found it necessary to set his watch at least twenty times to be sure of making the proper connections. Only an experienced traveler could hope to make the trip without missing his train somewhere along the line.

The difficulties of living without a time standard can be appreciated by modern folks who travel from April to October. During that period they must not only adjust their watches to conform to the Standard Time zones through which they pass, but also make adjustments for Daylight Saving Time. The difficulty, of course, arises from the fact that there is no Federal law making Daylight Time mandatory. Some states require it by law; some have it by a more or less unwritten agreement; others don't bother with it at all. In some states that have it, certain cities don't and in some states that don't have it, certain cities do. The result for the modern traveler is confusing to say the least.

In 1883, railroad representatives met in a General Time Convention in St. Louis to consider the plans of William Frederick Allen, who had previously been elected secretary of the Convention. Allen's proposals were adopted by the Convention on 11 October 1883. Under his plan the United States was to be divided into four time zones based on the sun time at the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, or approximately on the longitudes of Philadelphia, Memphis, Denver and Fresno, California. The zones were to be known as Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.

Sunday, 11 November 1883, was the date set for putting the plan into effect. All railroad clocks were to be set to the new Standard Time at noon that day. Sunday was selected because there were fewer trains in operation and the change could be made with the minimum of inconvenience and the maximum of safety.

The railroads now issued new timetables and much of the confusion disappeared. Most people liked the idea and found it practical. Businessmen, schools, shippers and farmers adopted it readily, although there were some die-hards who delayed adopting it. There were those who thought the new time standard was a plot to enrich watchmakers and clock repairmen.

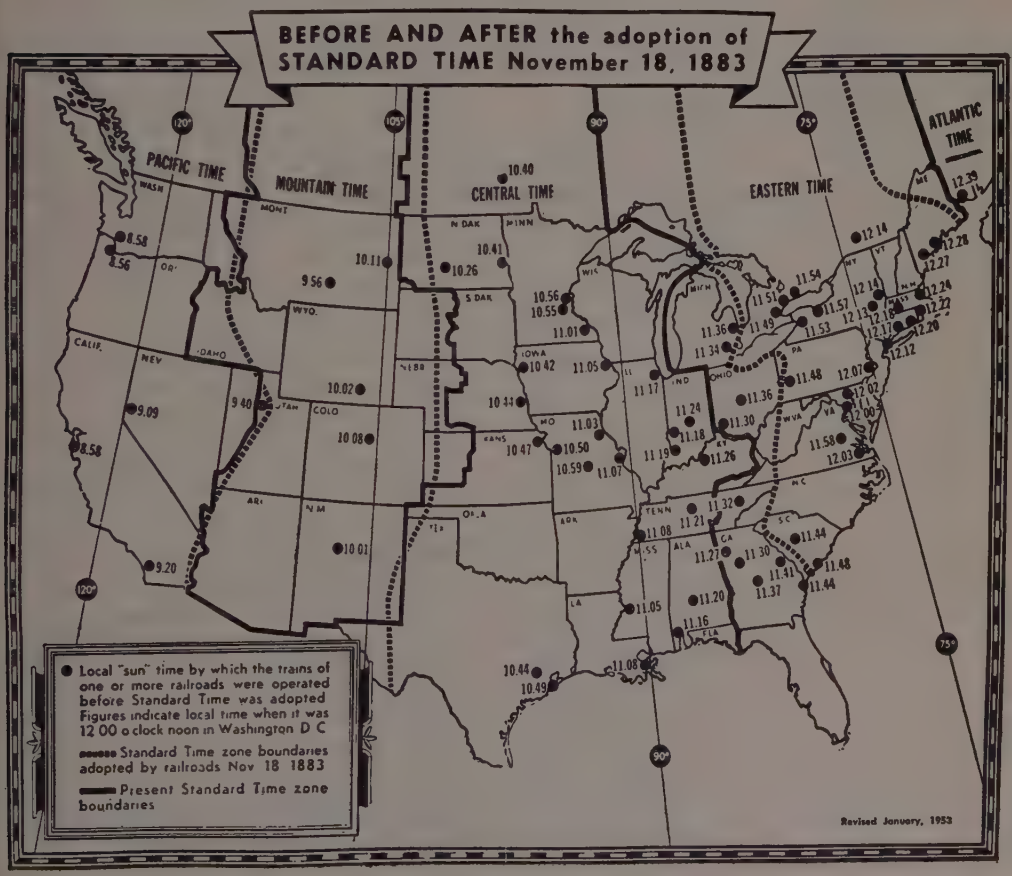
Even the pulpit denounced the new railroad time. "The railroads have no right to interfere with the movements of the sun," stormed Reverend Watson from his Tennessee pulpit soon after the new time went into effect. "It's sinful enough for them to run their locomotives on the Sabbath Day. Now they want to interfere with the Laws of God."

Reverend Watson was but one of many who opposed the adoption of railroad time. The mayor of Bangor, Maine, declared it unconstitutional on the grounds that no one had the power "to change one of the immutable Laws of God." In an editorial the Indianapolis *Sentinel* bitterly denounced railroad time. "The sun is no longer the boss," the editorial asserted. "In the future the planets must make their circuits by such timetables as railroad magnates arrange."

Many cities and towns located on the borderline between two time zones found it difficult to decide which time to adopt. Pittsburgh and Erie, Pennsylvania, were on the borderline between the Eastern and Central Time zones, and public opinion in those cities was divided as to which time should be used by business establishments, schools, churches and citizens generally.

The United States Government was one of the last officially to recognize the change. The Attorney General issued a statement, saying no government office could adopt railroad time until so authorized by Congress. Actually it didn't get around to giving its approval until 19 March 1918. The measure sanctioned the new time system and delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission the duty of making definite boundaries between the four time zones and changing those boundaries when necessary.

Today, thanks to William Frederick Allen and the General Time Convention, no one faces the travel difficulties and general confusion of two generations ago. Few of the millions who pass through the Union Station in Washington, D. C., have noticed the bronze tablet in Allen's memory. He deserves an honored place for his vital contribution.


BEFORE AND AFTER the adoption of STANDARD TIME November 18, 1883
PACIFIC TIME
MOUNTAIN TIME
CENTRAL TIME
EASTERN TIME
ATLANTIC TIME
Local "sun" time by which the trains of one or more railroads were operated before Standard Time was adopted Figures indicate local time when it was 12 00 o clock noon in Washington D C
Standard Time zone boundaries adopted by railroads Nov 18 1883
Present Standard Time zone boundaries
Revised January, 1953

WORLD CALENDAR WOULD HELP ALL

By Sidney J. Harris

The following feature, reprinted in part by permission of General Features Corporation, appeared in newspapers throughout the U. S. and brought hundreds of requests for information to The World Calendar Association.

THE greatest enemy of progress—any sort of progress—is not a positive evil, such as war, disease, famine, pestilence or ignorance. It is a negative thing: human inertia and apathy.

HARRIS

Consider the least controversial reform that has been proposed in modern times—the adoption of a "world calendar" to replace the present one.

Replacing today's slipshod and cumbersome calendar with a scientific World Calendar would lower taxes, reduce costs of government, help home-budgeting, equalize salary payments, save bookkeeping expenses, standardize school schedules, aid farmers to plan crops, simplify legal procedures, stabilize business planning and benefit *everyone.*

Our present Gregorian calendar (which was adopted hundreds of years ago, and was itself an improvement over the old Julian calendar) is responsible for tremendous confusion, waste and expense.

There are 28 different kinds of months; quarters and months begin and end on *any* day of the week; quarters are unequal in lengths; days and dates *never* agree from year to year; holidays vary; years begin on different weekdays; and our whole pattern of living is unbalanced, unstable, and irregular.

A reformed World Calendar was first suggested more than 100 years ago by a Catholic priest, Abbé Mastrofini.

In 1910, calendar reform was launched as a world-wide movement by the International Chamber of Commerce. Scores of business, scientific, educational and labor organizations support it in 36 countries.

Under the new system, we would have one unvarying calendar year; quarters would always begin on a Sunday and end on a Saturday; each month would have 26 weekdays, plus Sundays; days and dates would *always* agree from year to year; holidays would be fixed; each year would begin on Sunday, 1 January; every year would be comparable.

Yet, with all its manifest advantages, the new calendar has suffered from the fact that no *special interest* is concerned with promoting it. Its benefits are so general and widespread that no individual group was willing to take the time and energy for its promotion in Congress and the United Nations.

One such organization has now been formed: The World Calendar Association, Inc., 630 Fifth av., New York 20.

This group depends on public support—not so much for money as for stirring wider national interest in the project. Why not drop this worthy organization a postcard today, to learn more about its plans and purposes?

Hermitage House . . .

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a new book

by Elisabeth Achelis

OF TIME and the CALENDAR

Of Time and the Sun and the Seasons,
and of Man's Attempts to Make a
Scientific Calendar Leading to the
Proposal Now before Governments
and the United Nations for a
Stable Calendar Beneficial to the
Conduct of the World's Affairs

OF TIME and the CALENDAR

HERE in succinct form is everything you need to know about the history of the calendar—from the ancient moon calendar to the Gregorian Calendar adopted in the sixteenth century to The World Calendar now under consideration by the United Nations and the various governments of the world.

It's time for a change, Miss Achelis argues, and the improved calendar she has crusaded for since the early 1930s has now secured strong backing around the world and may be adopted by 1961.

OF TIME AND THE CALENDAR gives fresh convincing material to support the case for "One World Calendar for One World."

PUBLICATION PRICE $2.75

YOU CAN SECURE THIS BOOK NOW AT A REDUCED PREPUBLICATION PRICE. JUST FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE WITH YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER.

It would be a splendid thing if our 350,000,000 people could have a single national unified calendar. As most of the Indian calendars are arranged on a twelve-month basis, it would obviously be easier to meet on this common ground. I am in favor of such a calendar. I am in favor of a standardized calendar for the whole world. . . . I have been informed of, and I welcome, the international movement for calendar reform.—Mahatma Gandhi.

Different schemes of reform have been proposed. To my mind there is only one that is deserving of serious consideration, and that is the calendar advocated by The World Calendar Association.—Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal.

Regarding the proposed World Calendar . . . I have previously been interested in this subject and have indicated my support for a World Calendar.—U. S. Senator James E. Murray.

The proposed World Calendar would be a unifying influence of the very first order. It would facilitate cooperation and understanding between the nations. . . . As a Christian minister I welcome the Plan and commend it from a conviction that its adoption would be a positive step forward, and a long one, in the direction of world harmony and peace.—Dr. Robert J. McCracken.

Special Offer to *Journal of Calendar Reform* Readers

Hermitage House, Inc.
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Please send me .... copy(ies) *Of Time and the Calendar* by Elisabeth Achelis at the special prepublication price of $2.50 a copy.
I enclose check (money order) for $..... I understand that my copy(ies) will be sent at once, that they will be autographed by the author, and that you will pay the postage.

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About the Author

(Excerpts from a Profile by Geoffrey T. Hellman in *The New Yorker*)

"Miss Achelis has, since 1930, spent practically all her time trying to secure the universal adoption of a permanent, unchanging calendar. Her vehicle is The World Calendar Association, of which she is founder and president, and whose membership includes H. G. Wells, August Hecksher, Bishop Manning, William Green, Professor John Dewey . . . Miss Achelis's interest in the calendar came practically overnight, and has never flagged. . . .

"In the summer of 1929, when she was staying at the Lake Placid Club, feeling more or less at loose ends, she heard the club's proprietor, the late Dr. Melvil Dewey, give a talk on how to simplify life. [This started her on her work of simplifying the calendar.]

"Miss Achelis is a handsome blue-eyed woman who dresses fashionably and has a rather shy air. She speaks forcefully in well-modulated tones. She habitually wears earrings, a custom which originated as a measure of identification. She and her twin sister used to look so much alike that when they entered women's doubles tennis tournaments, their opponents were never quite sure which one was serving. To clear up the confusion, their brother gave Elisabeth a pair of earrings to be worn as a distinguishing mark."

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THE JEWISH ORIGIN OF THE WORLD CALENDAR

By Dr. Hashim Amir Ali

We publish below a recent letter from Dr. Hashim Amir Ali, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India, addressed to the President, World Calendar Association. Dr. Ali's contributions have already appeared in our issues for June 1953 and April 1954 and have aroused considerable interest. In this letter he suggests that, instead of opposing the reform, the Jews might well be expected to welcome it in due time because much of what is proposed conforms to a Jewish proposal dating back to two centuries before Christ.

Osmania University.
Hyderabad, India
23 September 1954

To The World Calendar Association, Int'l:

You must have learned from Dr. Saha that I had been nominated a member of the delegation from India to the meeting of the ECOSOC at Geneva, but was to go only when the proposal to introduce The World Calendar in 1956 was to be sponsored by India in the plenary session. The postponement of this to 1961 has deferred the opportunity of my being able to meet and discuss with you several points which I had in mind.

In the little brochure, entitled *The World Calendar at Geneva, 1954*, which you published, presumably at Geneva itself, and a copy of which Dr. Saha has sent me, the article explaining the Vatican's attitude* is most interesting. In brief, this article (a) absolves Pope Gregory, and Christianity in general, from the shortcomings of the so-called "Gregorian" calendar; (b) attributes the origins of these shortcomings to pre-Christian Rome; and (c) reminds us, delicately, in a footnote that the proposed Reform itself emanates from a Catholic priest, Marco Mastrofini, published in a book in Rome (1834) more than a century ago.

You have rightly given a warm welcome to this article which, I am sure, will have far-reaching effects in getting support for a proposal from such a large, widespread and influential sector of the human family as the Catholics.

As far as the present sponsors of the proposal are concerned, I am sure, they are sufficiently honest and liberal to give all credit wherever it is due. All great advances, whether in the realm of matter or ideas, are based upon innumerable similar advances by other human beings. India is happy to admit that it is merely supporting a valuable proposal by The World Calendar Association, established in

*See *Journal of Calendar Reform* (September, 1954), pp. 137-140.

America; and The World Calendar Association has, in turn, referred in several of its publications to the origin of this proposal by Marco Mastrofini, a Catholic priest.

Incidentally, Father O'Connell, in his article has done me the honor of quoting a passage from my article published in the April 1954 number of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* and has called certain statements of mine as "deviation from the historic truth." I am indeed grateful to the Director of the Vatican Observatory for this observation and shall address him directly to correct my impression and add to my knowledge. Here I might only mention that my article was merely an extract from a brochure published in 1946, wherein I had offered bouquets and also advisedly thrown a few pebbles mischievously at the origins of "Hindu," "Muslim" and "Christian" calendars in order to provoke thought. So, even if I have been inadvertently quilty of "deviation from the historic truth." the fact that this "deviation" has succeeded in evoking this article from the Vatican transforms it into a worthwhile sin. If only my remarks against the "Muslim" calendar were also to evoke thought and response from responsible quarters in the Muslim World, however adverse they might be, my aim will have been entirely fulfilled!

But my purpose in writing this letter is neither to carry on, nor even to close gracefully, a controversy. It is meant to bring to your notice a very interesting reference to Jewish history, of which you are perhaps already aware, but which has come to me recently, bringing with it a hope that The World Calendar might, through it, become as acceptable to the Jews as it has evidently become to the Catholics.

On first coming across a reference to the *Book of Jubilees* in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, I have referred to a work entitled *Judaism* by C. F. Moore, published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, in 1927. This again refers to a book entitled *The Book of Jubilees* by R. H. Charles, published in 1902. The latter work I have not been able to secure easily and must therefore leave you to obtain in New York.

The sum and substance of the reference is that, as early as two hundred years B.C., a Jewish scholar seems to have classified Jewish history up to that period into years of 364 days each with four equal quarters, the first month of each quarter having 31 days, and the other two 30 days each! To give an exact quotation:

> Instead of a year of twelve lunar months rudely adjusted to the solar year by intercalation, when necessary, of a thirteenth month, the author [of the *Book of Jubilees*] would have a solar year of fifty-two weeks (364 days), divided into four quarters of 13 weeks each . . . without regard to the moon, which disorders all measures of time . . . (Moore, Vol. I, pp. 193-4)

And here is another:

> The same kind of solar year of 364 days is defined in a description of the movements of the sun and the stars and of the moon, that has come down to us in the Ethiopic *Book of Enoch* (cc 72-75; 78) and was doubtless meant to be taken for the astronomical observations of that explorer of the heavens. *(Ibid.)*

This is, curiously enough, exactly what is proposed now. But what was to be

done in the 365th, and at times 366th, day is not clarified in the reference to the reckoning which I have at present. Moore seems to think that this fundamental fact was entirely overlooked and goes on to comment as follows:

> The motive for this reckoning was probably not the mere charm of symmetry, but the desire to create a distinctly Jewish division of time fundamentally unlike those of other peoples, and particularly that of the Greeks. In the reaction against Hellenism in the second century such a motive is intelligible enough, and the end to be achieved may well have seemed of sufficient moment to outweigh the inconveniences of a year that was a day and more shorter than a mean solar year, especially as the consequences would become serious only by accumulation . . .

But G. Schiaparelli in his *Astronomy in the Old Testament* (Oxford, 1905) has the following footnote on page 127:

> In the pseudographic *Book of Enoch* and in the *Book of Jubilees* (both written at dates not far from the beginning of our era) very crude ideas are still found on the elements of the luni-solar calendars. The *Book of Enoch* supposes that the lunar year is one of 354 days exactly, the solar year of 364. (R. H. Charles, *Book of Enoch,* p. 187, 5qq.)

Not having the *Book of Jubilees* or the *Book of Enoch* available, I am not in a position to examine whether the 365th and the 366th days have been overlooked as a matter of expediency (Moore), omitted due to ignorance (Schiaparelli), or provided for in some other way as I am inclined to suspect. Perhaps Professor Baron of Columbia University can throw further light. Or some one or another of numerous scholars of Jewish lore would perhaps come forward to clarify the problem.

But no matter which of the three alternatives is accepted, the proposed year of 364 days with four equal quarters of 91 days each and the first month of each quarter having 31 days, all this is sufficiently close to The World Calendar proposed now for the Jews to claim as much hand in its origin as the Catholics because of the proposal of Mastrofini. In fact, with all due apologies to the revered Catholic Priest, some Rabbi may well claim that Mastrofini himself either borrowed the idea in toto from the *Book of Jubilees* or merely added to the two-thousand-year-old proposal an addition of his by proposing that the 365th day should be given a name distinct from any weekday!

In any case, this reference to a calendar, identical with or very similar to the currently proposed World Calendar, two thousand years ago, goes to prove that, as for other great ideas, *no one person or nation can claim all the credit.* They are the outcomes of human thought and endeavor extending back into unstudied realms of humanity's hoary past. And the recognized contribution which Judaism has made to origins of Christianity and Islam should deter us from hesitating to concede that they again are perhaps the originators of the proposal which the rest of the world is accepting now. And surely it is not for Judaism now to oppose a suggestion which has emanated from one of their own predecessors even before the Julian calendar came into existence!

Yours very cordially,

(signed) AMIR ALI

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro Joins World Advisory Committee

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, International, takes special pride in announcing that the distinguished statesman, His Excellency, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panama, has accepted its invitation to become the Honorary President of its Panama Affiliate and to serve as a member of the World Advisory Committee of the Association.

On 18 April 1949 Dr. Alfaro, Chairman of the Delegation of Panama, proposed The World Calendar to the United Nations. His distinguished career was summarized in this *Journal* at that time (June, 1949, pp. 140-141). Since 1948, among many other major assignments in international affairs, Dr. Alfaro has been a member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, serving as Chairman 1952-1953.

Dr. Alfaro on behalf of his Government signs the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, 11 December 1948. (United Nations Photo).

FARMERS WILL BENEFIT

By Frank Kelly

Reprinted by permission from American Oil Company's 1955 edition of the Farmer's Journal and Almanack, *produced by The Joseph Katz Company, Advertising. (Cartoons by The World Calendar Association.)*

THE world may be on the threshold of an important reform which would bring real benefits to every human being and no real harm to anybody. The calendar we now use—erratic, confused, inaccurate—may be replaced by an accurate, balanced, stable calendar long advocated by scientists and leaders in many fields.

This is a crucial year for people all over the earth—astronomers, educators, businessmen, government officials, farm and labor leaders—who have worked patiently for the perpetual calendar sponsored by The World Calendar Association. This calendar plan was favorably considered last summer by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and has been referred to the governments of 80 nations for possible action.

The World Calendar would involve few changes in the present calendar but it would bring many benefits—particularly to people whose work requires seasonal comparisons and long-range planning. Since these are requirements of modern agriculture, farmers would be in the forefront of those receiving direct benefits from the new calendar.

The shift from the present calendar to the perpetual plan would not create any disturbances in everyday life. It would not call for 13 months, or change the basic units of the day, week, month or year. The shift would be made easily and simply.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT CALENDAR

The present calendar, while it represents a great improvement on previous calendars and has served fairly well for some purposes, has a number of notable defects.

It is really fourteen different calendars, because a month-date can come on any of the seven days of the week, in both regular and leap years. The first quarter of a regular year is two days shorter than either of the last two quarters, and the second quarter matches none of the others. This throws statistics off, when you want to compare quarter with quarter or corresponding months from year to year.

The deficiencies and quirks of today's calendar interfere with the efficient operation of business, finance, government and law, disturb the systematic arrange-

ments of family households, and run counter to the interests of agriculture and labor.

[The writer here summarizes the major features of The World Calendar. See inside front cover of this *Journal.*]

SPECIAL GAINS TO FARMERS

It is obvious that such a balanced, dependable calendar would eliminate many time-consuming and unnecessary calculations—and bring special gains to farmers.

Successful farming—whether it is cattle raising, truck gardening, or tobacco growing; whether it has to do with dairy herds, fruits or other crops—calls for exact measurements, and for statistics that are comparable year by year, month by month, week by week.

Today's farmer goes in for a regular crop-rotation plan of three or four years' duration, dependent upon location, soil, climatic conditions, type of crops, market demands, etc. The stockman, too, must keep accurate records of breeding times, feed-crop maturity, and similar matters.

Modern methods have brought the farmer more knowledge of bookkeeping, just as machine implements are facilitating his field labor. The proper planning of crops, to save in labor and outlay, requires a practical realization of "times and seasons."

To chart his progress and his income from year to year the farmer needs a scientific calendar. The World Calendar, worked out mathematically, answers the needs of twentieth century agriculture.

IT'S A CINCH KEEPING MY RECORDS STRAIGHT WITH THE WORLD CALENDAR
... SAME DATE ... SAME DAY EVERY YEAR
THURS. NOV 23
MON. DEC. 5
SUN. JAN. 1
WED. FEB. 22
FARM RECORDS

GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR CALENDAR REFORM

29 November 1954

Internationale Handelskammer
Deutsche Landesgruppe
Köln I, Deutschland

To The World Calendar Association, Int'l:

We have now formed in Germany a "Gremium" called "Arbeitskreis für Internationale Kalenderreform." the chairman of which is Dr. Carl Boehm (Victoria zu Berlin Allgemeine Versicherungs AG., Düsseldorf). It is composed of some twenty members representing industry, wholesale trade, retailers, insurance, banking, transport and communication, chambers of commerce, etc. I shall serve as vice-chairman.

We are in close contact with the competent departments of our Government and with the Statistical Central Office.

Yours very sincerely

(signed) Dr. F. Haerecke

The New World Calendar is

NEARER THAN YOU THINK

The following article appeared in whole or in part in a number of national and specialized journals.

THE old leap year, with its addition of an extra day in the gloomy month of February, may be on its way out. Under The World Calendar plan, now under consideration by governments, celebration of leap year will be a world holiday—an added day at the end of June.

This will give another day for June weddings—and place the observance of leap year festivities in the traditional month of happy romance. Lovers all over the world have always longed to make June last forever — and The World Calendar plan will at least stretch it for an extra day.

Fact and fable are strangely mixed in the history of leap year, and what would seem to be fable turns out to be fact. For example, take the time-honored tradition under which girls may make their own proposals of marriage during leap years. This privilege is based on actual legislation, enacted in at least four countries several hundred years ago. According to ancient legend it was all started in Ireland by St. Patrick the missionary during the early part of the fifth century.

For more than 2,000 years man has bowed to superstition in observing the 29th of February as the quadrennial leap-year day. The year began in March in the years before Christ, and February as the last month of the year was dedicated to "the dead of the nether world." Because some superstitious people considered even numbers unlucky, the 28-day month of February was given a 29th day every four years to take the "bad luck" from it.

With the proposed World Calendar in operation, all such outmoded associations will be gone—and leap-year day will be given a "new look." It will come at the most pleasant season of the year, at a time of gaiety and joy.

Adoption of The World Calendar, which has the backing of many scientific organizations, business associations, farm and labor groups, depends upon the expression of public opinion in countries where the plan is now being studied at the request of the United Nations. The reaction of these governments will undoubtedly be determined by the positive declarations of citizens and organizations in favor of the plan—and there are many of these, ranging from the American Association for the Advance-

ment of Science to the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Polls taken in the past by the United Press have shown that an overwhelming majority of leading American clergymen favor calendar reform. They prefer the 12-month equal-quarter plan—the type of plan embodied in The World Calendar—to the 13-month plan by a margin of 7 to 1. Other polls have shown that statisticians and economists believe a scientific 12-month calendar would bring large savings in time and money, eliminating the necessity for bookkeeping, scheduling and other recording operations required by the present unstable calendar.

The shift from the present calendar to The World Calendar could be accomplished smoothly on 1 January, 1961, when New Year's under both calendars falls on the same day. Use of the new calendar would involve no drastic adjustments, because the familiar twelve months would be kept. At the end of the year there would be a new holiday—Worldsday—corresponding to 31 December, and every four years there would be the Leapyear Day, between June and July.

The World Calendar plan, proposed by the government of India, was favorably considered by the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. last summer. A resolution was unanimously approved by the Council, asking the Secretary-General to seek the opinions of the various governments early in 1955 on the subject of calendar reform. If the opinions are generally favorable, as seems likely, an international committee can be organized to study ways in which such a plan would go into operation.

The quirks of the present calendar interfere with the efficient operation of business, finance, government and law, make holiday arrangements uncertain, disturb the budget plans of many American households, and run counter to the interests of agriculture and labor. That is why The World Calendar plan has such wide appeal.

If all the people who stand to gain by it—businessmen and brides, farmers and wage-earners, lawyers and accountants, everybody who seeks a balanced, stable, dependable calendar—speak up for it vigorously in the coming months, adoption of The World Calendar will be a sure thing.

DIZZY MR. WORLD:-
"I don't know why I stay on this bumpy, uneven, old road when I could easily go over to that nice, even highway."
NEW WORLD CALENDAR HIGHWAY
PRESENT CALENDAR WAY
ED WHEELAN

Within Our Reach

A COMMON-SENSE CALENDAR

By John K. Lavett

Reprinted in part from Rydge's Business Journal *(1 August 1954), Australia's leading business periodical. Mr. Lavett, F.Z.S. (Eng.), F.I.I.A. (Aust.), is Assistant General Manager of The Commonwealth Life (Amalgamated) Assurances, Ltd., and Deputy Chairman, Australian Affiliate, The World Calendar Association, International.*

THE present Gregorian calendar was constructed in conformity with complete knowledge of the true length of the solar year—the time it takes the earth to complete the four seasons. It took many thousands of years before mankind attained the scientific knowledge necessary to calculate the correct length of the solar seasonal calendar, and during the process many habits, superstitions and foibles were acquired, which makers of the Gregorian calendar were unable to discard at the time.

Today, the calendar used by us labors under the blight of those old foibles. February, for instance, is an abnormally short month, because the early Romans made it the last month—the stepchild of the year, so to speak, and gave away its days to enrich other months.

The calendar of today is really a conglomeration of fourteen different calendars, seeing that any particular day of the month can come on any of the seven days of the week in both regular and leap years. Take 1 March for example. This date can occur on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday in regular years. In leap years it is pushed back one day by the introduction of 29 February.

Difficulties arising from the effects of the Gregorian calendar are in evidence every year. The first quarter of the year is two days shorter than either of the last two quarters, and the second quarter does not match any of the others. Imagine how that can throw statistics out when you compare quarter with quarter or corresponding months from year to year.

If these were merely matters of personal inconveniences, maybe one would put up with them; human nature is rather easy-going that way. But this unbalanced, irregular calendar does more damage than that. Besides the difficulties encountered by statisticians, there are many other instances (which will become readily apparent with only slight thought) where the deficiencies of our calendar throw a monkey-wrench into the smooth operation of business, finance, government and law, interfere with the systematic arrangement of a household, run counter to the interests of labor and agriculture, and so on.

The World Calendar represents an improvement of the Gregorian calendar under which nearly all the world is now operating, a modification that retains all the progress achieved by calendar-

makers in the past whilst clearing away the absurdities, the inconveniences and lack of balance hitherto present. . . .

SUPPORT OF REFORM

The World Calendar, the proposed improved system, that has already received the approval of 17 governments—Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay—is the composite of many minds and many years of study and research. It was first suggested by a Roman Catholic priest, the Abbot Marco Mastrofini, in 1834. He advanced a plan for a 364-day year, with the 365th day added as an extra day "outside the week." By this simple method, every new year unfailingly begins with Sunday, 1 January, and the calendar becomes perpetual—a reliable and steady instrument of time. The Abbot is the father of modern calendar reform.

The movement for calendar reform is international in scope. Organizations like The World Calendar Association are actively advocating it in 36 countries. It was one of the most active projects in the League of Nations. At the latter part of 1953, the Government of India proposed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization that The World Calendar be placed on the agenda of the 18th Session of the Economic and Social Council held at Geneva during last month. Australia was one of the countries approving India's proposal, the other countries being France, Russia, Egypt and Uruguay. . . .

There has been a steady increase of interest in The World Calendar for many years. Calendar Reform as an international movement was launched by the International Chamber of Commerce in 1910. World organizations in the fields of commerce, science, education and labor have since supported the move. . . .

The main aim of the Australian body is to organize a widespread popular demand for Government support in the world movement which is taking place for the substitution of the existing calendar. . . .

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The "public demand" being the goal to be sought, here is where various Societies, Employers and Trade Organizations, etc., and even individuals can help. In their own sphere, they can use their influence to create a wider public interest and, in addition, the Movement will be assisted if representative organizations write to us, answering the following main points:

1. *Does your organization favor calendar reform?*

2. *If so, is it prepared to signify its support to The World Calendar?*

Besides its undoubted business, scientific and every-day value, The World Calendar will provide an over-all unifying force in the interests of World peace. It will serve as an example and model for future measures of joint benefit to the countries of the World.

AS A DOCTOR SEES IT

By M. Martyn Kafka, M.D.
(Published in The New York Physician, June 1953)

OUR world today is no longer as vast and as widely separated as most people used to feel even ten years ago. The spacious oceans no longer are barriers between continents. Majestic mountains soaring up to altitudes of twenty-five thousand feet no longer can keep a country isolated from other nations. Indeed, the world has shrunk to such a state that our neighbors ten thousand miles away are now only a short distance from us. Although it is accepted as commonplace today to hop in a plane and go off to a distant point in a matter of hours, this is still the most remarkable miracle of our current civilization.

It follows then that as we accept television, the radio and the airplane as outstanding changes of everyday life, we must also be ready to accept changes in our calendar system, which is confusing and irregular in keeping records of time.

Medical science has also made vast strides in fifty years. Ideas, thoughts and methods of diagnosis have been completely revolutionized. Miracle drugs have been developed which cure diseases that were heretofore resistant to any treatment.

Peoples from different parts of the world travel regularly from one distant area to another, and they may become ill and must be hospitalized in different parts of the globe. The medical profession needs uniform calendar systems in order to make it practical for hospital records to be interpreted in different countries of the world.

In India there are thirty different calendars, creating a very confused situation. In China, too, there are several systems of calendar records. A host of other smaller countries have their own methods of calendar computation.

Has not the metric system simplified the weights and measures of the world? Is not mathematics an accepted uniform method the world over for computations? Does not the medical profession have its uniform formulary for drugs and medicines? Are not anatomical terms internationally the same?

The World Calendar, as proposed by The World Calendar Association, Inc., is stable. orderly and well-balanced. Its four quarters are equal and each quarter is divided into three months or thirteen weeks; each month has twenty-six weekdays plus Sundays. Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January, and each working year begins on Monday, 2 January. Furthermore each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Most important of all, every year is the same and records can be computed long ahead of time without any complications in printing and planning. This will indeed simplify all forms of records not only in commerce but also in science and medicine. It is important to the medical profession to have this World Calendar, which will simplify the keeping of our records from different parts of the world.

MORE CALENDAR RESOLUTIONS!

THE World Calendar Association is happy to announce the following resolutions endorsing calendar revision—in addition to the hundreds of others previously received.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

November 12, 1954

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

During the past quarter-century the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has on four occasions considered seriously the problem of calendar reform, which is of importance not only to scientists but to ordinary citizens in all countries. On October 9, 1935, our Council voted to support, of the plans that had been proposed, the twelve month, equal quarter plan.

On November 10, 1954, our Council reaffirmed its previous vote, and requested me to write to you urging that the appropriate officials of our government in Washington and at the United Nations support the resolution proposed by India and seconded by Jugoslavia and unanimously accepted in Geneva on July 28, 1954, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. This resolution requests the Secretary General to transmit to all world governments relevant documents with a request that they study the problem and submit their views for consideration at the second half of the nineteenth session in New York, May, 1955.

This problem has been studied now for many years by able persons all over the world. Since agreement has at last been found among the representatives of many nations that the plan long championed by The World Calendar Association, International, is the most reasonable solution, it seems to us that now is the time for the influence of the United States government to be thrown to the support of the plan. We are convinced that the adoption of the plan will be of great benefit to all people.

Respectfully yours,
(signed) William C. Greene
Secretary

Professor Meghnad Saha, F.R.S., is arranging for a resolution endorsing The World Calendar to be placed on the agenda of the International Congress of Meteorology to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, 14 April 1955. Dr. Saha is a member of the House of People (The Parliament) of India, Honorary Director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and represented the Indian Council of World Affairs at the ECOSOC meeting at Geneva last July.

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce requests the Canadian Government to support at the United Nations Assembly The World Calendar.

(Policy Declarations and Resolutions 1954-1955)

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHRONOMETRY

4 October 1954

"The International Congress of Chronometry, meeting in Paris from 1 to 5 October 1954, grouping the representatives of 26 nations, after having heard the talk of Abbé Chauve-Bertrand on the reform of the calendar, declares itself favorable to the stabilization of a calendar which can be adopted by all the peoples, in place of those in use at the present time, and invites its President to transmit this vote to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as well as to all the Member and non member Governments of the U.N.O."

Congrès International de Chronométrie, Paris, 1-5 October 1954, Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (Abbé Chauve-Bertrand front row seventh from right).

PAN INDIAN OCEAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

18 September 1954

The World Calendar Association:

It is some time since I wrote to you last, but I have been very busy with the organization of the international Congress of this Association which was held here in Perth, Western Australia, and which has now concluded. You will be pleased to know that the following resolutions were carried unanimously by the official delegates assembled in general meeting:

Resolution 27:

"This Congress considers the present calendar, owing to its unbalanced and changing character, to be unsuited for its purpose as a time measure, and recommends the adoption of The World Calendar, which is perpetual and scientifically sound."

Resolution 28:

"That Resolution 27 be transmitted to the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization with the request that it be included with the information to be forwarded to World Governments on calendar reform."

While these resolutions cannot be taken as representing the views of the Member Countries of the Association, they do represent the unanimous opinion of a large number of their leading scientists who attended the Congress. The following countries sent delegations: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, France, India, Madagascar, Malaya, The Netherlands, Pakistan and Portugal.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. D. Ross
Hon. Secretary

SYRIAN ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE

6 October 1954

The World Calendar Association:

The official report of the transactions of the 1954 Convention of the Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and All North America [representing about 50,000 members] held at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, from 24 August through 29 August, has just been issued.

You will be happy to learn that the Convention unanimously passed the following Resolution:

"Resolution V:

"Whereas, it appears that there is adequate scientific basis for the conclusion that both the Julian and the Gregorian calendars are obsolete, and

"Whereas, numerous organizations, political, religious, and commercial are in favor of considering the advisability of the adoption of a universal calendar, and

"Whereas, an organization known as 'The World Calendar Association, International,' of New York City has, following exhaustive study, developed such a calendar, known as 'The World Calendar,' be it resolved that,

"This ninth annual Convention of the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese go on record as favoring the universal adoption of 'The World Calendar'." . . .

Very truly,

(Signed) Rev. P. W. S. Schneirla
Archdiocesan Secretary

ENDORSEMENTS

BUSINESS

Industrial Association of Austria 1937
Book Dealers Association of Austria 1937
Merchants Association of Austria 1937
National Cooperative Organization of Small Trades (Austria) 1937
Association of the Restaurant and Hotel Trades (Austria) 1937
California Drycleaner's Association 1941
Milwaukee Society of Accountants 1941
Johnstown (Pa.) Advertising Club ..... 1943 (reendorsed 1950)
Pennsylvania Retailers Assn. (Lancaster) 1944
Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County (Pa.) 1944
American Industrial Bankers Association 1944
American Institute of Accountants 1944
International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs 1944
Associated Employers of Oregon 1944
Family Finance Corp. & Security Bankers Mgmt. Corp. (Wilmington, Del.) 1944
Kansas City (Mo.) Branch Railway Mail Assn. 1944
Mexican Hotel Association 1945
Canadian Retail Federation 1945
Newspaper Advertising Executives Association 1946
Quality Bakers of America Cooperative, Inc. 1946
Controllers' Congress, National Retail Dry Goods Assn. 1947
Canadian Manufacturers Association 1948
Inst. of Hand Crafts and Small Industries (Santa Ana, El Salvador) 1949
Inter-American Press Congress 1949
Consulting Management Engineers Assn. 1950
Canadian Railway Association 1950
T.A.B. Engineering Organization 1951
Canadian Construction Association 1952
Retail Traders Association (New South Wales) 1954

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bradford (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Nottingham (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Wolverhampton (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Dewsbury (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Gloucester (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Plymouth (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Winchester (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Ipswich (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Stroud (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933

Woolwich (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Luton (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Mansfield (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Reading (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Londonderry (Ireland) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Hitchin (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
Chester (England) Chamber of Commerce 1933
North Wales Chamber of Commerce 1933
New York State Chamber of Commerce 1935
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce 1935
Coffeyville (Kan.) Chamber of Commerce 1935
Galveston Chamber of Commerce 1935
London Chamber of Commerce 1936
Association of British Chambers of Commerce 1936
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire 1936
Austrian Board of Trade 1937
National Chamber of Trade (England) 1937
Bd. of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau (Portland, Ore.) ..... 1941 (reendorsed 1950)
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce 1943
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh 1943
Danville (Ky.) Chamber of Commerce 1943
Lancaster (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce 1943
Cumberland (Md.) Chamber of Commerce 1943
Chillicothe (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce 1943
Hagerstown (Md.) Chamber of Commerce 1943
Chicago Association of Commerce 1943
Hibbing (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce 1944
Independence (Kan.) Chamber of Commerce 1944
Olean (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce 1944
Halifax (Nova Scotia) Board of Trade 1944
Pasadena (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce ..... 1946 (reendorsed 1950)
Orillia (Ont.) Board of Trade 1948
Ottawa Board of Trade 1948
Montreal Board of Trade 1948
Belleville (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1949
Shelby (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce 1949
Tallahassee Junior Chamber of Commerce 1949
Rhinelander (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce 1949
Brantford (Ont.) Board of Trade 1949
Duncan (B. C.) Chamber of Commerce 1950
Winnipeg (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1950
Trail Board of Trade (Canada) 1951
Chester (Nova Scotia) Board of Trade 1951
Women's Section, Fresno (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce 1951
Fresno (Cal.) County and City Chamber of Commerce 1951
Quebec Board of Trade 1951
Osaka (Japan) Chamber of Commerce 1951
Canadian Chamber of Commerce ..... 1951 (reendorsed 1954-1955)
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce 1951
Kamloops (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Kenora (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
St. Thomas (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Digby (N. S.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Dartmouth (N. S.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Halifax (N. S.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
St. John (N. B.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Saskatoon (Sask.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Barrie (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Windsor (N. S.) Chamber of Commerce 1953
Montreal Chamber of Commerce 1953
Boissevain 8 Dist. (Man.) Chamber of Commrece 1953
Yorktown 8 Dist. (Sask.) Chamber of Commerce 1953

EDUCATION

National Association of Education of Chile 1936
National Education Association (U. S. A.) 1937
World Federation of Education Associations 1937
Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England 1944
Texas State Teachers Association 1944
National Council of Geography Teachers (U. S. A.) 1944
Faculty Science Club of Western Michigan College 1944
American Educational Research Association 1948
Mathematics Club of Gustavus Adolphus College (Minn.) 1948
Lake Placid Club Education Foundation 1949
California Retired Teachers' Association 1952
Extemporaneous Public Speaking Class of San Diego State College 1952
Doshisha University (Kyoto, Japan) 1952

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presidents' Section of the National Fraternal Congress of America 1934
Fraternal Congress of New York 1943
Fraternal Congress of Maryland and the District of Columbia 1943
Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of Canadian Fraternal Congress 1943
Washington State Fraternal Congress 1943
Slovene National Benefit Society 1946

KIWANIS CLUBS

Hibbing (Minn.) Kiwanis Club 1944
Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Kiwanis Club 1944
Ely (Minn.) Kiwanis Club 1947
Easton (Pa.) Kiwanis Club 1947
Lewistown (Mont.) Kiwanis Club 1948
Belleville (Ont.) Kiwanis Club 1949
Madisonville (Ky.) Kiwanis Club 1950
Devils Lake (N. D.) Kiwanis Club 1951

LABOR

Labor Conference of American States (Santiago, Chile) 1936
Canadian Congress of Labour ..... 1947 (reendorsed 1951)
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, Inc. ..... 1950 (reendorsed 1951)
Canadian Telephone Employees' Association 1950
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada ..... 1950 (reendorsed 1951)

LIONS CLUBS

West Chester (Pa.) Lions Club 1942
Ventura (Cal.) Lions Club 1943
Ephraim (Utah) Lions Club 1943
Sandersville (Ga.) Lions Club 1943
Wooster (O.) Lions Club 1943
Hayward (Cal.) Lions Club 1943
Port Neches (Tex.) Lions Club 1943
Camden (Tenn.) Lions Club 1943
Pittsburgh (Pa.) Lions Club 1943
Palatine (Ill.) Lions Club 1943
Cedar Falls (Ia.) Lions Club 1946
Bovey (Minn.) Lions Club 1947
Districts 29-V 29-W, Lions Int'l (West Virginia) 1947
Harrisburg (Pa.) Lions Club 1954

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (U.S.A.) 1934
College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South (U.S.A.) 1935
Reformed Church in America 1936
Universal Christian Council for Life and Work 1936
American Lutheran Church 1936
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States 1938
Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church (U.S.A.) 1940
Suffolk North Assn. of Ministers (Mass.) 1943
Olivet Presbyterian Church (Harrisburg, Pa.) 1944
Congregation of First Unitarian Church (Louisville, Ky.) 1947
Lansford Ministerium (Pa.) 1949
Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and All North America 1954

ROTARY CLUBS

Chelsea (Mass.) Rotary Club 1941
Devils Lake (N.D.) Rotary Club ..... 1943 (reendorsed 1951)
Yoakum (Tex.) Rotary Club 1943
Johnstown (Pa.) Rotary Club ..... 1943 (reendorsed 1950)
Dover (N. J.) Rotary Club 1946
Orillia (Ont.) Rotary Club 1948
Belleville (Ont.) Rotary Club 1949
Owatonna (Minn.) Rotary Club 1952
Moorhead (Minn.) Rotary Club 1952
El Monte (Cal.) Rotary Club 1952
Studio City (Cal.) Rotary Club 1952
New Haven (Conn.) Rotary Club 1952
Chandler (Ariz.) Rotary Club 1952

SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commission 32 1922
Committee for Maritime Meteorology 1922
Seventh American Scientific Congress (Mexico City) 1935
American Philosophical Society 1935
American Academy of Arts and Sciences ..... 1935 (reendorsed 1954)
American Association for the Advancement of Science 1935
Mathematical Association of America ..... 1935 (reendorsed 1937)
South Carolina Academy of Science 1936
East Bay Astronomical Assn. (Oakland, Cal.) 1936
Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona (Spain) 1936
Faculty of the School of Industrial Engineers of Barcelona (Spain) 1936
Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress (Valparaiso) 1936
Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Directors (New York City) 1936
Science Society of China 1937
Academy of Science of St. Louis 1937
Astronomical Society of Decatur (Ill.) 1937
Astronomical Society of Spain and America 1937
National Institute of Planning and Social Reform of the Republic of Cuba 1937
American Psychological Association ..... 1940 (reendorsed 1947)
Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick 1944
Engineering Profession in British Columbia 1944
Australian Branch of the Institute of Physics 1944
Detroit Astronomical Society 1945
Toronto Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1945
Winnipeg Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1946
Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1946
Montreal Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1946
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1946
Royal Society of Queensland (Australia) 1946

Royal Society of New South Wales 1946
Australian National Research Council 1946
Wellington Branch of Royal Society of New Zealand 1946
Yakima Amateur Astronomers (Washington) 1947
Amateur Astronomers Association of Pittsburgh 1947
National Capital Astronomers (Washington, D. C.) 1948
Otago Branch, Royal Society of New Zealand 1948
New South Wales Branch, British Astronomical Assn. 1948
Royal Society of New Zealand 1948
Quebec Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1948
Peel County Medical Society (Ontario) 1949
American Psychical Institute, Inc. 1949
American Society of Agricultural Engineers 1949
Burnham Astronomical Society (Chicago) 1949
Ontario Medical Association 1949
Royal Canadian Institute 1950
Colombian Academy of Exact Sciences, Physical and Natural Chemistry 1950
Astronomical Society (Portland, Ore.) 1953
Belgian Committee on Astronomy 1954
Astronomical Society of South Australia 1954
Pan Indian Ocean Science Association 1954
International Congress of Chronometry 1954

Y'S MEN'S CLUBS

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs 1948
Rochester (N. Y.) Y's Men's Club 1949
Wakefield (Mass.) Y's Men's Club 1949
Pasadena (Cal.) Y's Men's Club 1949
Woodstock (N. B.) Y's Men's Club 1949

MISCELLANEOUS

National Story League (U. S. A.) 1936
Humanist Society of Friends (Los Angeles) 1939
Nat'l Fed. of Business and Professional Women's Clubs ....1940 (reendorsed 1948-49)
National Council for Promotion of Father's Day (N. Y. C.) 1941
Women's City and County Club, Inc. (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) 1943
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation 1943
Penryth Club (Toronto, Canada) 1943
Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. 1943
Portales (N. M.) 20-30 Club 1943
National Theatre Conference (U. S. A.) 1944
Akron (O.) Toastmasters Club 1944
Agricultural History Society (Washington, D. C.) 1945
Professional Writers Club (Washington, D. C.) 1946
Georgia State Nurses Association 1946
National Anti-Waste and Conservation Organization (South Africa) 1946
The Sunday League, Inc. (U. S. A.) 1947
American Association of Scientific Workers 1947
William Morris Agency (U. S. A.) 1947
Dennison Chapter of American Assn. of Commons Clubs 1947
Jacksonville (Ill.) Toastmasters Club ..... 1945 (reendorsed 1949)
Duodecimal Society of America ..... 1948, 1952 (reendorsed 1953)
Carlysle Youth Discussion Club (Cumberland, England) 1950
Exchange Club of Hickory (N. C.) 1950
Northeast Washington Citizens Assn. (Washington, D. C.) 1950
Canadian Federation of Agriculture 1950
Women's Institute of Chester (Nova Scotia) 1952
Nassau County Women's Forum 1952
Centro Cultural "Nicolas Copernico" (Argentina) 1953
West Algoma Local Council of Women (Port Arthur, Canada) 1954

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

Adoption of a World Calendar would correct inaccuracies and inconveniences in the present system. In this day when changes are being swiftly made in many walks of life, a change in calendars might be brought about with a minimum of annoyance.—*West Chester (Pa.) News.*

After a long struggle The World Calendar appears to be now in the realm of practical politics and international statesmanship. Its supporters are optimistic and the prospects for adoption appear to be excellent.—*Circuit, Toronto, Canada.*

One reason why the present calendar is not well adapted to modern use is that its months vary in length, containing all the way from 24 to 27 business days, whereas the suggested World Calendar has a uniform 26 business days in each month.—*Progress, Orlando, Fla.*

Proposals for revision of the calendar, now before the United Nations, would produce great convenience and simplicity.—*Mail, Madras, India.*

It's surprising that the calendar hasn't long since been regulated to the needs of international business. Here is an ideal subject for the United Nations to take up.—*Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.*

Our present calendar is irregular, imperfect and inefficient. Without any great trouble or disturbance, without changing our habits or traditions, it can be given a practical form which will be permanent, logical and scientifically correct.—*Figaro, Paris.*

Let's grab the chance to simplify our calendar. We know of no sound argument against the proposed change. In its favor are infinite time, money and headaches that would be saved.—*Nassau (L. I.) Review.*

Calendar reform is on the march. The proposal that presents the most logical, workable and satisfactory solution is The World Calendar. Advantages of this revision are obvious and the simplicity of the plan makes its adoption easy.—*Saskatchewan Farmer, Regina, Canada.*

Today's calendar is inconsistent. The World Calendar offers a uniformity which has been lacking in all calendars since the first. Its advantages are obvious.—*Pawtucket (R. I.) Times.*

Defects of the present calendar are survivals from ancient compromises and superstitions. The new system will benefit many fields of endeavor, including transportation, industry, education, religion, home, government, labor.—*Herald, Sydney, Australia.*

Cost accountants are planning two all-day conferences at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel here. Prominent business men participating include Joseph M. Naab, vice-president of the Leslie Company, whose views on calendar reform have been widely publicized. He is a strong advocate of The World Calendar, which will relieve many accounting problems and expense now caused by irregularities of weeks, months and quarters.—*Paterson (N. J.) Call.*

Proposals internationally advanced by The World Calendar Association represent a far-sighted improvement on the present calendar, which in many ways is inconvenient and unscientific.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

Calendar reform should have United Nations approval.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

Calendar reform, when adopted, will certainly bring the nationalities of the world into a closer bond of fellowship.—*Star, Toronto.*

Under The World Calendar a lot of inaccuracies and inconveniences inherent in our present time system would be ended.—*Zanesville (O.) News.*

Need for revision of the so-called Gregorian calendar is felt throughout the world because of the confusion and inconvenience caused by its irregularities and lack of uniformity.—*Express, Madras, India.*

FROM THE MAIL BAG

It is high time our calendar was reformed, to suit present-day requirements. The proposed World Calendar is no doubt the best possible solution, embodying the needs of current world situations.—Alfred Dharam Dass, M.P., New Delhi, India.

American scientists are all but unanimous in favor of The World Calendar, and hopeful that it will be adopted by the United Nations at the earliest date practicable.—Dr. W. E. Castle, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

I hope you will be successful in getting adoption of The World Calendar by all the countries in the world.—Pierre Salmon, Ingenieur General, Paris.

At the April meeting of the Portland Astronomical Society, the subject of discussion was calendar reform. Forty members enthusiastically approved The World Calendar, and expressed surprise that the proposed change had not already been put into effect, in view of its simplicity and reasonableness.—Paul E. Barden, Portland, Ore.

Time soon will come when The World Calendar will have world-wide success. This will eliminate many contradictions and controversies caused by sectarianism.—Rev. Isabelo Pacquing, Macatoc, Philippines.

Executives of trade associations are all interested in calendar revision because of the financial saving it would effect in industry. This saving happens to be specially important in the baking industry.—Charles J. Regan, Interstate Bakeries, Chicago.

At the Rotary Club of Camberwell, James Avery Joyce made a lucid address on calendar reform, which left no shadow of doubt in our minds as to the need for change.—W. J. A. Hahn, Secy, Dulwich, England.

Need for calendar reform has existed with me since my first important position as manager of the Los Angeles Clearing House. It was one of my duties to report every day, week and month a comparative analysis of the clearing dollar value of all member banks. This was supposed to reflect where business was getting better or worse. You can readily understand the figures were worthless when two holidays sometimes occurred in one week and there were none in the same week the year before. If I can be of help, command me.—Frederick A. Sansome, New York City.

I am thoroughly convinced of the utility of The World Calendar.—Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Member Council of States, New Delhi.

Progress is essential to our age, and The World Calendar is an obviously progressive idea.—John Grant Bickell, Educator, Wynnewood, Pa.

We are favorably impressed with the desirability of The World Calendar, thanks to its logical arrangement and regularity.—P. S. Willsallen, Woollahra, Australia.

This matter of calendar reform is an interesting idea that should develop.—Herbert A. Wilkinson, Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Travel, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

It is an admirable campaign which The World Calendar Association is carrying on in an effort to bring calendar revision to a successful conclusion. It merits success. There must be no let-up in the task of educating the public and obtaining from the people their approval and support, so that government action will follow.—Prof. Jos. Girard, Paris.

Because I believe The World Calendar would put an end to a great deal of confusion, I strongly urge its adoption.—J. D. Humphrey, High School Prin., Balko, Okla.

In Great Britain there is a steady advance of support for calendar reform, and definite hope for a successful fruition.—W. F. Bushell, Birkenhead, England.

Our work for calendar reform is a useful type of education toward a more efficient civilization.—Guy W. Hayler, San Francisco.

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.

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Printed in U. S. A.

Journal of CALENDAR REFORM

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

April 1954

THE WORLD CALENDAR

1ST QUARTER

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W

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

More than a century ago a very wise Frenchman, Pierre Prudhon, said: "Of all the products of labor, none has cost more in time and patient effort than the calendar." It is time for everybody to approve a bold improvement in the calendar, to make it better adapted to modern needs.—*Journal, Toulouse, France.*

How would you like to have a calendar that would last a lifetime? No yearly models: every year the same. This is one of the advantages of The World Calendar proposed at the United Nations.—*Christian Science Monitor, Boston.*

The reformed calendar is a rational, universally applicable and mathematically respectable idea.—*Guardian, Manchester, England.*

If plans proceed as outlined, the United Nations will authorize the drafting of an international convention on calendar reform, for submission to all nations. The new calendar will go into effect at the earliest convenient date after a majority approves. —*Plain Dealer, Cleveland, O.*

Basic principle of the proposed World Calendar is to iron out all the irregularities of the present calendar. Some 17 countries have approved.—*Dispatch, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

We have decided to come all the way out for The World Calendar, now before the United Nations. This strikes us as a sensible reform, and we see no good reason for putting it off any longer. It is a much neater arrangement than the one we have now.—*Telegram, Worcester, Mass.*

Introduction of a "world calendar" as a universal system of time measurement is to be discussed at the United Nations. India, which has four major calendars in various sections of the country and a number of minor ones of strictly local character, has taken the lead in introducing this question, asking to have it taken up at the next meeting of the U. N. Economic and Social Council. The proposed new calendar would iron out all the irregularities of the existing Gregorian calendar.—*Herald, Sydney. Australia.*

It is nice to welcome to these shores Sir Harold Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal. One might say that time is Sir Harold's business. His specific aim on this visit is to urge adoption by the U. N. of a new, logical calendar. The present calendar doesn't have a leg to stand on.—*Hartford Courant.*

Calendar reform is still waiting for an answer acceptable to all nations. The League of Nations tried to grapple with the question, and it has been talked over in the United Nations. Now India has brought it up again in the form of a concrete proposal for the adoption of a new perpetual world calendar in 1956. The UN Economic and Social Council will take the matter up at its next session.—*Times, Baroda, India.*

One of the world's greatest headaches and international disorders is the calendar. It is disordered, inefficient and inconvenient.—*Warwick (R. I.) Valley Times.*

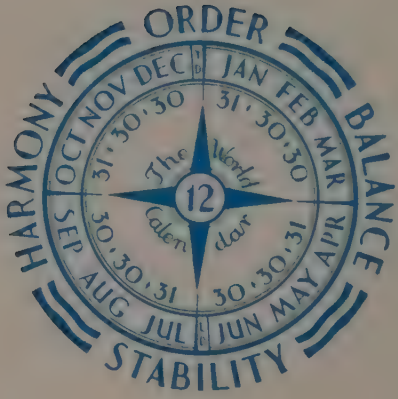
All the inconveniences of the Gregorian calendar are corrected in The World Calendar proposed for international adoption by the government of India.—*Tribune, Geneva, Switzerland.*

Spinsters throughout the world would be given the green light at their most desperate moment, on a new extra day at the end of June in leap year, if The World Calendar is adopted.—*News Leader, Richmond, Va.*

This proposed new World Calendar is the result of many suggestions and many years of study and research.—*Times, Dublin, Ireland.*

The United Nations plans to discuss introduction of a World Calendar, so simple that anyone can mentally figure out the weekday of any date in the year.—*Register, New Haven, Conn.*

The World Calendar Association, Inc., will gratefully receive contributions for furthering its work. Such contributions are tax exempt under Federal and New York State Income Tax laws.



After reading please pass on to others.

Journal of CALENDAR REFORM

CALENDAR MARCHES ON

June 1954

THE WORLD CALENDAR

1ST QUARTER

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3RD QUARTER

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4TH QUARTER

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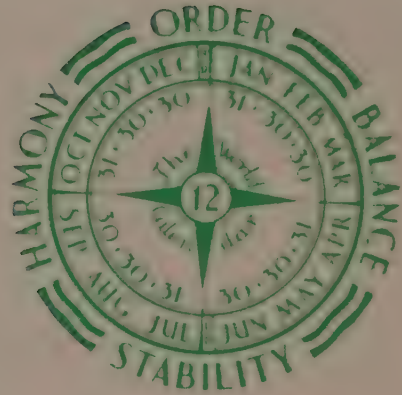
A TRIBUTE

There is no death!
What seems so is transition.
—Henry W. Longfellow

While this issue of the Journal was being prepared The World Calendar Association sustained a severe loss in the death of Charles Dexter Morris, its much beloved Editor and Public Relations Counsel. The autumn number will carry a more complete tribute to his unusual ability and loyal service.

The World Calendar Association, Inc., will gratefully receive contributions for furthering its work. Such contributions are tax exempt under Federal and New York State Income Tax laws.



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Journal of CALENDAR REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR GOES TO WORLD'S GOVERNMENTS

A JEWISH VIEW ON CALENDAR REVISION—AN OPEN LETTER

THE CATHOLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD CALENDAR REVISION

A PROTESTANT VIEW—CLARIFYING CALENDAR REFORM

September 1954

THE WORLD CALENDAR

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2ND QUARTER

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	W

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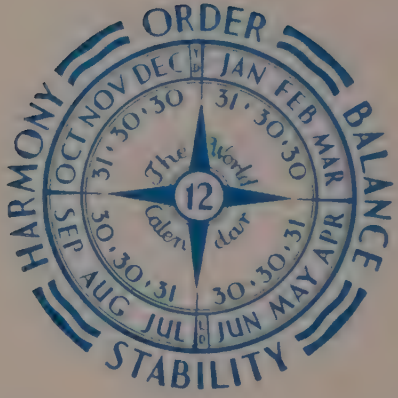

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As a Doctor Sees It

Farmers and The World Calendar

December 1954

THE WORLD CALENDAR

1ST QUARTER

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

2ND QUARTER

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	W

3RD QUARTER

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

4TH QUARTER

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
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